

Poetry.

[From the Southern Field and Fireside.]

A Dream of Locust Dell.

A PRIZE POEM.

By Mrs. Julia L. Keyes.

What spell of enchantment is that which enthralled me,
When winding the mystic mazes of dreams?
What spirit is that which alluringly calls me,
And leads me away, o'er mountains and streams?

I see from afar a rich landscape unfolding—
A beautiful grove of some delicious vale—
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

I have reached it again, and the misty reflection
Of childhood's old powers with pleasure and pain;
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

I see a white man, not now in the distance;
I touch my own eye with the hand of the past;
So lightly and cautiously I'm entering,
The hall where my youth in its infancy passed.

I pause for a moment, then reaching the centre,
And list for the sound of some welcoming tongue,
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

Why, suddenly, then, that vision appalling?
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To open the chamber, I now am unwilling;
No further the chamber I wish to explore;
I feel a strange chill on the atmosphere filling—
The cold wind is rushing within the door.

"Oh! where are the loved ones? Oh! where have they gone?"
I cry, and the door I hurriedly thrust open;
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

Why standst thou there, lone and desolate?
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

The spirit of childhood still did not forsake me;
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
As on wings of the zephyr, then, floating I go.

I tread the hallowed ground of my childhood,
Tis my own Locust Dell once more I'm beholding,
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son which broke out on her territory.

Washington could have done no more than this, crown him with the halo of poetry as you will.

Virginia a sovereign State, has maintained her authority. John Brown is dead. Proven guilty of treason, condemned for atrocious murders, he has atoned for these crimes on the scaffold.

It is impossible for a man to stand upon the verge of eternity, into which he must be launched by a violent death, without filling every good heart with grief and compassion. But when he is brave, when his path of blood has been lighted by the lurid torch of fanaticism or insanity, such minds as yours, affluent, earnest, and poetical may be expected to clothe his crimes in white garments, and forgetting the murderer in the brave man, sing praises to the martyr of a vivid imagination only.

I am of a sex and of a nature to whom these feelings are kindred. I cannot think of old John Brown upon the scaffold without a shudder through all my being. I cannot think of a man made in the image of God, suffering an ignominious death without thrills of pain. But I find it impossible to fix my mind on the scaffold of this old man.

It goes back to the victims at Harper's Ferry—to the women made widows by the outbreak of a single morning—to the orphans who had never wronged him so cruelly bereaved by his crime. I see the two sons who blindly followed his lead, fall martyrs to his rebellious spirit.

I look beyond all this, far away into the beautiful South, and instead of an old man on the gallows, I see thousands of my own country women, gentle, good and lovely, given up a prey to wild insurrection—I see those murderous pikes, manufactured with such cruel forethought, piercing their bosoms—I see proud, strong men struggling against the brute strength of their own household servants. This picture strikes my compassion dumb, and I can only cover my face and pray God to have mercy on the old man's soul.

John Brown was tried, condemned, and executed as a traitor—a guard of American citizens stood around the scaffold; and at heart, but steady in their devotion to the laws. The legislature of the great Commonwealth sat, deliberately, after his sentence, and pronounced it just. The Federal Union, in which thirty millions of souls throbb, stood by in solemn silence while the treason of this man was expiated.

Out of all those thirty millions not one hundred thousand can be found to join with you in condemning the execution of John Brown, while every good heart among them must sympathize in the pity for his fate, which mingles so eloquently with your denunciations.

Some there may be—nay, certainly are—who would add bitterness to your words, and wing them, like poisoned arrows, far and wide, if they had the power. But these are the very men and women who instigated his crime, who urged him on to revolt, and shrunk away into safe places when the gloom of his deeds settled around him—men and women who make money by incendiary books, sermons, and lectures; and while they incite crimes which coin gold for themselves, have no courage to meet the danger when it arises. But thousands and tens of thousands share your pity for the old man—guilty and mad as he was—while they put your demonstrations aside with calm forbearance, feeling how little knowledge you possess on a subject which agitates you so deeply.

But if the great mass of my countrymen join in your pity for the unhappy man, it is not because they condemn his execution or sympathize with his revolt. Probably twenty-nine millions and nine hundred thousand of our people look upon execution as a full and solemn atonement for crimes in which they have no sympathy. Our country is now divided into three political parties, none of which will endorse this rebellion or condemn the course justice has taken. When you call upon the Federal Union to interpose its authority against the laws of Virginia, there is not a schoolboy throughout the land—for to all such our Constitution is a text book—who would not smile at your idea that the general government has any right to interfere with the legal acts of an independent Commonwealth, or that the majority of a single State would interfere, if it had the power.

Your picture of John Brown's trial is a painful one. It must be a hard heart which does not swell with compassion as it presents itself: "Upon a wretched pallet, with six half gaping wounds, scarcely conscious of surrounding sounds, bathing his mattress with blood, and with the ghastly presence of his two dead sons forever before him." Thus you place the unhappy man before the world, forgetting that those ghastly wounds are but the evidence of a more ghastly crime—the fearful witness by which the guilt was confirmed.

It is, indeed, a terrible picture you have drawn, but the streets of Harper's Ferry had one more terrible still. There, innocent men, all unconscious of danger, were shot down like wild animals. There widows, newly bereaved, knelt moaning over their dead,

and orphan children cried aloud for the parents that John Brown had so ruthlessly murdered. This picture you have forgotten to place side by side with the other; but we who love our countrymen have sympathy for the innocent as well as pity for the guilty.

You complain that his trial was hurried, that the jury sat only forty minutes, and that all the proceedings were indecorously urged forward; but were they so swift as the rifle balls that shot down unarmed men in the streets at Harper's Ferry? Were they so ruthless as John Brown's midnight descent upon a sleeping village in Kansas, where husbands and sons were dragged out of their beds, and shot down without hearing of their wives and mothers? Is this the man whom you speak of as "pious, austere, animated with the old puritan spirit, inspired by the spirit of the Gospel;" while you call his companions "sacred martyrs?"

This, sir, is the blasphemy of a highly-wrought imagination—excuse me saying—not original with you; for wilder and more irreligious men than I trust you are have gone to greater lengths, and blasphemed more eloquently than this. They have pronounced John Brown's gallows higher than the cross, and held up his rebellion as a rebuke to the unfinished mission of the Savior.

"At this moment," you say, "America attracts the attention of the whole world."

Not at this moment only, but ever since she became a free nation this has been a truth. To all the kingly governments of Europe she has always been a contrast and an irritation—a subject for criticism, and, whenever an opportunity for blame arose, of denunciation. It is not strange that, then, a rebellion in part fostered in Europe should call forth bitter remarks there.

Let the judges of Charleston and the slaveholding jurors, and the whole population of Virginia ponder on it well—they are watched—they are not alone in the world.

They have pondered on it well, and the execution of John Brown has taken place.

If the whole American Republic were responsible for his death, as you say it is—it would simply be responsible for a most painful duty, solemnly performed; and received with mourning resignation even by the most merciful, because of its imperative necessity. Justice demanded the life of this man, for he had taken human life—necessity demanded it, for he was the spirit and soul of a treason that threatened the foundations of our nationality—that would forever have been plotting more bloodshed so long as lived on earth.

You call the execution of Brown a "brotherhood of blood"—you say that "the faces of our splendid republic will be bound together by the running noose that hangs from the gibbet."

If this were true—if any brotherhood of blood is connected with this painful event, it rests neither with the "whole" American republic nor with the State of Virginia; but its red track may be found across the foam of the Atlantic, linking Exeter Hall with the sensation pulpits on this side of the ocean. The weight of John Brown's blood lies with England and the confederates of England who have by their teachings, their money and craft sympathy, led the old man to death. What but this "hand of blood" did the people of England expect when they gathered penny contributions throughout the length and breadth of their land, in order to urge this incendiary spirit forward in America? Penny contributions—as if Liberty were a Tyrant or a Pauper, to be intimidated or bribed by their infamous copper.

What was this contribution intended for? An insult, or a fund for incendiary uses? If sent to the United States for the purpose of inciting insurrection, or in any way opposing our laws, then that money has been the price of John Brown's blood, and was the first strand of the halter that hung from his gallows.

What did the people of Scotland expect when they rent the American flag in twain, and hung it, tattered and quivering beneath the dignity, over the head of an American woman, and received alms after it was offered? Out of such acts and such insults, the halter of John Brown was woven; and such insidious encouragement the old man owes his death.

Was there an English man or woman living who supposed that a great nation would allow the treason thus instigated on a foreign soil to ripen in her bosom, and fail to punish it with all the force of her just laws?

It is the people of England, then, with a very small party in the United States, who are united by this "bond of blood." It reddens the vestments of our sensation ministers, not the ermine of our judges. The sacramental tables of our political churches are encrusted with it, and the places once sacred are overshadowed by the old man's crime. In these places when you call John Brown "the champion of Christ," it may be considered meek and holy language; but the great mass of our American people will turn from such impiety with a shudder.

Your letter closes with an appeal to our republic, calling it the sister of the French republic. How little you know of the great land you compliment and revile in the same breath. Liberty with us subjects herself to the laws which she has inspired, and he who revolts against those laws sins against her and the whole people whom she protects. She sprang another Minerva from the minds of patriot statesmen, modestly clad, serene and beautiful; she presides over our republic, and has so far protected it from anarchy or oppression.

It is that our republic may have no sisterhood with those of France that such insurrections as you denigrate "a sacred duty" are met with the white force of our laws. Were they permitted to obtain a foothold in the land, our Republic might indeed become sister to those of France, and call his companions "sacred martyrs?"

Had the insurrection at Harper's Ferry succeeded, the scenes of anarchy which left France lying like an unnatural monster satiated with the blood of her own children might have been repeated here. But we are not yet prepared to see innocent babes shot down in battalions, or fair girls compelled to drink blood frothing from a yet warm human heart, in order to redeem their fathers from the hatchet. We are not prepared to see our pastors slaughtered at the foot of their own altars, or hear coarse songs thundering through the solemn arches of our temples. It is to save our country from consanguinity with republics sounded on atrocities like these, that our laws crush rebellion when it first crests itself.

Rest, sir, upon your knees before the star-spangled banner. While our pulpits are turned into political forums, and their ministers preach rapine and bloodshed, the foot of our flag-staff is, perhaps, the most sacred place for devotion that we have to offer you.

There, certainly, a pure spirit should inspire your prayers. Yes, kneel reverently, and plead that the great country protected by its folds may fling off the poison so insidiously circulated in her bosom by foreign nations. The spirits of our immortal statesmen will be around you when that prayer is uttered; and, if you are in truth a patriot, one heavenly voice will whisper, in tones that must be changed if they do not penetrate to the depths of your soul—"I know no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but my country."

Kneel, kneel, I beseech you, sir, and let this patriotic sentiment be the burden of your prayer! Millions of souls on this side the Atlantic will swell the breath, as it passes your lips, into a cloud of sacred incense, which the spirit of Washington and the mighty ones who have joined him, shall waft to the feet of Jehovah and grow holier from the work. ANN S. STEPHENS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

Slave and Free Labor.

Extract from an Address by Hon. A. H. H. STUART, before the Agricultural Society of Virginia, at Richmond, October 28, 1859.

"I proceed now to the consideration of the second topic to which I propose to invite your attention, viz: the relation of agriculture to the labor of the country.

In treating this branch of my subject I do not propose to limit my observations to the labor which is directly employed in agricultural pursuits, but to present a brief review of its relations to the whole system of American labor, in all its departments; and in this connection I desire to make some remarks on the two systems of labor, free and slave, which exist in the two great geographical divisions of our Confederacy; and to inquire whether it be true, as has been asserted in various quarters, and on high authority, that there is an inherent, necessary, and continuing antagonism between the two systems.

As preliminary to this inquiry, it may be proper to glance at the origin of the system of slave-labor in the United States.

History informs us that more than a century elapsed after the discovery of America before any successful effort was made to establish permanent settlements of the white race on the eastern coast of our country. The first colony was founded at Jamestown, in 1607, but for many years it had to struggle against such discouraging difficulties that it barely maintained a precarious existence. A few years later the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, and by degrees sparsely populated colonies spread themselves along the coast from Maine to Georgia. The dangers and privations incident to the settlement and subjugation of a new country prevented rapid immigration to it; and, notwithstanding the strong inducements that were offered, in the form of liberal grants of land, the growth of the colonies was by no means satisfactory to those interested. The number of laborers was inadequate to the efficient settlement and cultivation of the fertile lands. To supply this demand the Mother Country, about the year 1620, resorted to the expedient of introducing into these colonies a class of involuntary immigrants, in the persons of Africans, who had been captured in the wars between hostile tribes,

in their native country, and, according to their usages, sold into slavery. This policy was approved and practiced by the colonies for more than a century.

At the date of the declaration of our national independence this system of involuntary servitude, or slavery, had become engrained on the institutions of all the colonies. I use the term all the colonies advisedly, for, although an impression has very generally prevailed that slavery never existed in some of the New England States, the fact is otherwise, as may be seen by reference to the census tables. According to the census of 1790, there were 158 slaves in New Hampshire and 17 in Vermont, and the official returns of 1830 show that there were slaves at that time in every New England State except Vermont.

At the commencement of our national existence, therefore, a compound system of labor—partly free and partly slave—permeated the whole Confederacy.

This system continued in all the States until the drudgery of subduing the primeval forests, and clearing the country for cultivation and comfortable habitation, had been accomplished. Then the citizens of the Northern and Middle States began to turn their attention to other branches of industry, and the discovery was soon made that while negro labor may be profitably employed in pursuits which require mere physical strength, it cannot compete successfully with white labor in those vocations in which skill, ingenuity, and intellect constitute important elements. Experience also demonstrated that an early day that the negro race were physically unfitted to endure the rigors of a Northern climate. These considerations led to a general conviction in the Northern colonies that negro labor was unprofitable, and induced them to adopt measures to rid themselves of the incubation of an unproductive population.

And here it may be instructive to pause and contemplate the means by which that object was accomplished.

Some of our brethren of the North are disposed, like certain of the Pharisees of old, to thank God "that they are not as other men are," and to assume to themselves and their States great credit for disinterestedness and benevolence in liberating their slaves. I am as little disposed as any other man to withhold from them the praise to which they are justly entitled for their many acknowledged virtues. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their intelligence, integrity, industry, frugality, public spirit, and general benevolence. But respect for the truth of history constrains me to deny their right to be regarded as the benefactors of the negro race.

A general impression prevails, both in the North and South, that the people of the Northern States, influenced by a generous spirit of philanthropy, and a noble devotion to the cause of human liberty, voluntarily emancipated their slaves by legislative enactments. If their legislation had been such as is generally supposed, it might well be questioned how far it would establish their just claim to any high degree of merit in a moral point of view; because, as I have already stated, it had become manifest, before any such laws were adopted, that the slaves of the Northern States were a burden rather than a benefit. The policy of those States might, therefore, be fairly attributed rather to a disposition to rid themselves of an ignorant, improvident, and unprofitable population than to a desire to do justice to a "down-trodden" race.

But what are the facts of the case? My professional duty has led me to investigate the legislation of some four or five of the Northern States on the subject of slavery; and I have yet to find a law of any one of them by which a single slave has been made free. I think I may safely challenge the production of any such law from the archives of any colony or State of this Confederacy. This is a bold proposition, but I believe it to be true. As far as I have observed the whole system of Northern legislation has been directed, not to the emancipation of slaves, but to the removal of the slave population beyond their limits. All their laws on the subject were prospective. None of them, as far as I have been able to discover, operated to confer freedom on the slaves in being. They simply provided that the offspring of female slaves who should be born within the jurisdiction of the States passing such laws after specified dates should be deemed free. All who were slaves at the time remained slaves. The laws were intended to operate only on the after-born children, and the rights secured to these were altogether contingent, and could never vest without the concurrence of the owner of the female slave. There was no prohibition of the removal of the females. If the owner thought proper to retain them in the State which had adopted such laws, her offspring, born after the appointed day, became free. Freedom, therefore, even to the after-born children, was not the effect of legislation alone, but of legislation and the concurrent action of the master in retaining the female in the State until the law could take effect on the children. Without the consent of the master, indicated by retaining her in the State

until after the prescribed date, the law would have been inoperative.

It requires no great sagacity to see that the whole object and tendency of their legislation was, as I have already stated, not the emancipation of slaves, but their removal to other States. It amounted, simply, to a notice to the owner to sell his female slaves before a given day, under penalty of forfeiting her increase. The practical effects were such as might have been reasonably anticipated. The owners of the females took especial care to sell them Southward before the laws took effect, and in this way the unprofitable slaves were transferred to the South, where the climate was more propitious, and the productions better adapted to their peculiar capacities for labor.

This view of the effects of these laws is strongly fortified by facts derived from the census tables. We have no authentic means of ascertaining the number of slaves in any of the States prior to 1790, and we cannot therefore institute all the inquiries which we might desire, but we do know that the policy of removal, mis-called emancipation, was adopted between 1776 and 1790, and was in full operation at the latter date. A reference to the census of 1790 shows that the whole number of free negroes in the nine Northern States (including Maine) at that date was but 27,109. The fact that the number of free negroes in those States was so small in 1790 is very persuasive, at least to prove that under this much lauded system of legislation freedom accrued to a very small proportion of the slaves in the Northern States. Much the larger number were sold to the people of the South, and the descendants of those slaves, now held under the warranty of title given by Northern vendors, constitute a large portion of the slave population of the Southern States; and the purchase money paid for them by citizens of the South contributed in no small degree to build up the manufactures and commerce of the Northern and Middle States.

It is also instructive to observe how the anti-slavery legislation of the North has kept pace with the increase of the growth of the great staples of the South.

It was not until the latter part of the eighteenth century, after Hargrave and Arkwright had invented the spinning-jenny and the cotton-gin, that cotton became one of the important crops of the Southern States. As late as 1794, when Gen. Pinckney, of South Carolina, enumerated to John Jay the exports of South Carolina, cotton was not included in the list.

The inventions of the great machines above referred to gave a vigorous impulse to the culture of cotton, and it has now become the most important article of American commerce.

Cotton is an article peculiarly adapted to negro labor. Its culture is simple, and requires but little skill. It can be produced profitably only in the Southern States, where the almost vertical rays of the sun and the debilitating influences of the climate render it impossible for the white race to perform the labor necessary to till and secure the crop. The physical peculiarities of the negro, on the other hand, fit him admirably for the work. Created with a system of pores and glands adapted to the tropical climate of his native country, he thrives and grows strong under the sultry heat of the planting States, which would cause the most athletic of the Caucasian race to sink into hopeless prostration.

When cotton became an important crop in the South it opened a wide field for negro labor and created a large demand for negro laborers. The opposite condition of things in the Northern States, where it had been ascertained by actual experiment that negro labor could not be profitably employed, naturally led both sections to adopt a policy which would tend to the transfer of the slave population from the Northern to the Southern States.

In view of these historical facts and logical deductions from them, it is idle to pretend that the legislation of the North was dictated by any sentiment of negrophobia. It was the offspring of an enlightened self-interest, and of those natural and economic laws which lead the adjustment of all things according to their just relations and affinities.

Having thus examined the principles by which Northern policy in regard to slavery was guided, it is proper that I should now advert to the changes which have taken place in public opinion at the South on the same subject.

At the date of our Revolution the agriculture of the South was in a languishing condition, and many of our wisest men attributed its want of prosperity to the existence of slavery.—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Edmund Randolph, and other sages of that day were deeply imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. Jefferson, in his first draft of the Declaration of Independence, and George Mason, in the preamble to the constitution of Virginia, made it one of the grave causes of complaint against the British sovereign that he had, "by an inhuman use of his negative, refused us permission to exclude negroes by law from Virginia." In his Notes on Virginia, and other productions of his pen, Jefferson expressed his opposi-

tion to slavery in the strongest terms, and faithful to his principles, after long and unfruitful efforts, he succeeded in excluding it from the North-western Territory by the ordinance of 1787.

In 1788 George Mason, who had been a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, in his letter to the Legislature of Virginia explaining his reasons for withholding his signature from that instrument, assigned, as one of them, its failure to place an immediate interdiction on the African slave trade.

I allude to these facts in no spirit of unkindness to either section, but for the purpose of showing that neither section has been governed in its policy by the high principles of benevolence to which they sometimes lay claim. The history of the world will prove that, while individuals may be and often are influenced by the nobler impulses of our nature, communities are controlled by their interest. The Northern and Southern divisions of the Union constitute no exception to this rule. This fact should teach us a lesson of natural charity and forbearance.

And here we are naturally led to consider a doctrine which has recently been presented to the country under the most imposing circumstances. About a year ago a distinguished Senator from the State of New York, in an address to the people of that State, expressed his deliberate conviction that there is an inherent and irreconcilable antagonism between the systems of free and slave labor. He said:

"Hitherto the two systems have existed in different States, but side by side within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But, in another aspect, the United States constitute only one nation. Increase of population, which is filling the States out to their very borders, together with a new and extended network of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results."

"Shall I tell you what this collision means? They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be surrendered to their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromises made vain and ephemeral."

"I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions never go backwards."

The proposition is certainly a startling one, and it took the country by surprise.

It involves an impeachment of the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic, and a condemnation of the Constitution of the United States, as an abortive effort to blend together in harmonious co-operation elements essentially incongruous and antagonistic.

In this proposition, true? Does it embody the wisdom of a statesman, in the highest conception of the term, or is it a plea for a partisan, addressed to the jealous prejudices of a section?

If the two systems of labor existed together in the same localities, competing and interfering with each other, maintaining a constant rivalry, and provoking collisions, by constant efforts to supplant each other, there might be some ground for apprehending a conflict between them. But do the facts of the case justify any such assumption? On the contrary, does not the whole past history of the country negative the idea, and show that the tendency of the two systems is to separation, to the withdrawal of each from the field appropriate for the other, rather than to mutual aggression, collision, and conflict? Where, then, is the evidence of antagonism between them? Upon what facts does this orator, who is so swift to pronounce judgment of condemnation on Washington, and Hamilton, and Madison, and Jay, rely to maintain his mischievous dogma? If it be true, the alternative he offers is submission or disunion; abolition or revolution! Is the country prepared for such an alternative? Do our Northern brethren desire to press it upon us? The events of the next year may show. Their decision will derive new and fearful significance from events that have recently occurred within our border. Should the sentiments of the Senator from New York be endorsed and adopted by the people of the North, it will be time for the people of the South to decide what course their interests and their honor and safety may require them to pursue.

I, for one, cannot believe that such an endorsement will be given. The solemn admissions of Washington have not yet been forgotten by his countrymen. His prophetic wisdom foresaw the character of the appeals which "designing men" would make to local prejudices, and, in his Farewell Address, he warned the people against them in these impressive words: "In contemplating the cause which may disturb our Union, it seems as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations, Northern and Southern Atlantic and Western, whence designing men may endeavor to incite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence with particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations. They tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection."

Let the people of the United States look on this picture and on that! Here are the counsels of Washington—there the Senator from New York. Let the people choose between them! Washington teaches that while it may be the province of "designing men" to foment local jealousies, to ar-

ray section against section, to divide that they may rule as heads of the dominant faction, it is the higher and nobler and holier mission of the patriot statesman to reconcile differences of opinion, to bring order out of chaos, to blend opposing forces into harmonious action for the public good.

The idea that the tide of slavery, which for three-quarters of a century has been constantly receding from the North, is about to reverse its flow, is as absurd as to suppose that the waves of the Atlantic will again sweep over the crests of the Alleghenies. The people of the North cannot be imposed on by any such shallow sophistry.

But, looking at the question in another aspect, has the South anything to fear from Northern aggression? I answer unhesitatingly, nothing whatever. This answer is dictated not only by a reference to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, which forbid all such aggressions, but by other and still more cogent considerations. I know that constitutional restrictions, and parchment guarantees, and the rights intended to be guarded by them, may be trampled under foot, and therefore do not always present a safe work of defence.

But there is another, and, in deference to the nomenclature of the author of the doctrine on which I am commenting, I will call it "a higher law," which men never violate willfully, and which will ever remain sure and steadfast—I mean the law of self-interest. If all higher considerations should fail—if the men of the North should be deaf to the appeals of justice—if they should prove regardless of all their constitutional and legal obligations, and feel disposed to violate the rights of the Southern States, they would be restrained from doing so by the knowledge of the fact that the blow which they would inflict on the South would also prostrate the interests of the South, and would inflict an immediate wound on the prosperity of the North.

Where, then, I repeat, is the evidence of antagonism between the interests of the North and the South? Those who are disposed to indulge in narrow and contracted views of subjects may fancy they see evidence of an "irrepressible conflict" between heat and cold, light and darkness, summer and winter, the centrifugal and centrifugal forces, and a thousand other objects in the material world which seem to be irreconcilable, yet under the rule of a wise and beneficent Providence how beautifully all these apparently opposing elements work together in harmony to accomplish the wonderful designs of Him whose hand directs the machinery of the universe!

When the scales are removed from the eyes of such as I have mentioned, they discern that the only discord was in their own wicked hearts, and that the seeming antagonism in the elements of nature was but harmony not understood!

So it often happens, in regard to political affairs, that men whose minds are misled by local interests, or distorted by party prejudices, can see nothing in the progress of events but evidences of clashing interests and "irrepressible conflicts," while to those who survey the same objects from a loftier standpoint every element is seen to be performing its appropriate functions for the development of some wise and beneficent result.

How strangely must that mind be constituted which can perceive a tendency to antagonism in two systems which move in different orbits, and have entirely different functions to perform; systems widely separated geographically, and whose influence is felt only in the benefits which they respectively confer on each other!

Southern labor is devoted to the production of articles unsuited to the climate and labor of the free States. Its great staples are cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice. Of these but one, tobacco, and that to a small extent only, can be produced north of the Delaware.

On the other hand, the labor of the free States is directed to the cultivation of grain and the feeding of live-stock, and to manufactures and commerce, and other pursuits which are better adapted to the habits of their people and the qualities and peculiarities of their soil and climate.

How, then, can the labor of one section come into competition with that of the other? Do not the productions of the North find their best markets in the South? Are not the slaves of the planting States the largest consumers of the coarse woollens, and cottons, and shoes, and hats made by the labor of the North? Do not the planters also buy a large portion of the finer goods, and furniture, and hardware, and machinery, and carriages, and saddlery, and agricultural implements manufactured at the North?

And does not the South supply the North with its cotton, and sugar, and rice, and tobacco, and other commodities in their crude condition, ready to be converted by the labor and skill of the North into the most valuable subjects of commerce? How, then, can there be antagonism between two sections of country, and two systems of labor, whose productions and whose avocations are so widely different? Antagonism implies opposition, rivalry, competition, the interference of one with the other. But here there is nothing of the kind. Neither produces what the other can profitably produce; on the contrary, each produces precisely what the other cannot produce, but what the other needs. Each offers to the other a good market for what it has to sell. An exchange, mutually beneficial, takes place between them. Both are enriched by it. The product of slave labor helps to pay the wages of the free labor of the North, and the product of free labor helps to pay to the owner of slaves the expense which he incurs and the profit which he makes by his opera-

tions on his plantation. Each section, and each system, consequently, contributes to the prosperity and wealth of the other. They are mutual benefactors instead of antagonists. The relations between the two systems have become so intimate and so interwoven with each other that they can no longer be regarded as separate, independent systems, but are in fact harmonious elements of one great system of American labor. The truth of this proposition will be manifest if we will turn our thoughts for a moment to the consequences which would ensue from a disturbance of the relations which now happily subsist between these elements.

If slavery were, by common consent, abolished throughout the United States, we cannot doubt that the consequences would be similar to those which followed emancipation in the British West India Islands. Wherever the negro is found his nature is the same. Their indisposition to labor has become proverbial. It exhibits itself not only in their native country and in the sultry climate of the South, but also amidst the bustle and activity of the Northern and Western cities in which they congregate. They labor only under the pressure of necessity, and only to the extent which that necessity imperatively requires. As soon, therefore, as the discipline and compulsory authority of the master was withdrawn they would sink into habits of idleness, which would leave the plantations of the Southern States, like those of Jamaica, desolate and uncultivated. They would seek a precarious subsistence by irregular effort and by depredations on the property of those around them. The production of the great staples of the South would rapidly diminish, and ultimately they would cease to be articles of export. White labor could not be substituted, because experience has shown that the white race cannot endure the exposure to the sun and atmosphere which is necessary for the production of cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice. The abolition of slavery would, therefore, be equivalent to the banishment of these articles from the manufactures and commerce of the country. And what mind can conceive or what pen portray the consequences to the business, and comfort, and happiness of the civilized world! It would involve the destruction of countless millions of dollars of capital in the South vested in lands, and in slaves and stock and machinery necessary to cultivate them; and in the North in the factories erected to work up the products of Southern labor and to produce all the fabrics necessary to supply its wants. It would involve the prostration of domestic trade, manufactures, and the mechanic arts; the stagnation of foreign commerce; the derangement of the balance of trade and rates of exchange; disastrous convulsions in the monetary system; the serious injury of our shipping interests; a decline in our national resources; the paralysis of industry in all its departments; a general depression in the value of property, and a scene of bankruptcy and ruin in which the history of our country affords no parallel!

Such would be some of the more prominent and direct results of that system of emancipation which deluded enthusiasts and selfish agitators would seek to accomplish.

But the picture is by no means complete. It is plain that the evils I have enumerated would fall with more crushing force on the interests and people of the North than those of the South. But there are others peculiarly affecting the free States which should not be passed over in silence.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, makes an interesting report, but many of the facts, touching the movements of our ships of war, during the year, have been anticipated. The "suppression of the African slave trade" is an interesting portion of the document. The steamers being of light draught, those on the African slave coast will enter harbors where the slave trade originates, while those on the coast of Cuba will frequent its harbors, cruise in the track of the slave traders on both sides of the island, and will be sure to intercept such as may escape the vigilance of the former. Eight steamers have been detailed to suppress this trade, four to cruise on the coast of Guinea, and an equal number on the coast of Cuba, two on each side of the island.

The constant presence of a squadron of steam vessels on the coast of Africa, and a similar provision on the coast of Cuba, will render the slave traffic so dangerous for American vessels that few will be willing to embark in it. What the effect of breaking up the trade will be upon the United States and Cuba it is not necessary to inquire; certainly under the laws of Congress and our treaty obligations, it is the duty of the executive government to see that our citizens shall not be engaged in it, and that our flag shall not be used for its purpose.

The increase of the Navy is very favorably spoken of, and each new or repaired steamer or other vessel of war is mentioned in detail. The Secretary says: "Although our naval force has been thus increased by the addition of twenty steam vessels, yet I beg most respectfully to renew the recommendation which I had the honor to make a year ago of a still further increase of the navy. The cost of these twenty steam vessels has been less than five millions of dollars, while the sum retained in the treasury by the policy adopted at the last session of Congress of suspending improvements in the Navy yards and restricting the appropriation for equipment and repair, has amounted, during the present fiscal year, to more than three millions of dollars; and if Congress shall continue the policy of suspending these improvements during the next fiscal year, according to the estimates now submitted, there will be retained in the treasury a million and a half or two millions more."

"Thus it may be said that the treasury will be nearly or quite indemnified for the cost of this increase of twenty steam vessels in the navy, by a corresponding retrenchment of naval expenditure. But, independently of any consideration of this kind, the protection of our coast and commerce, and the trade on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the continent, of five millions of commercial tonnage, six hundred millions of foreign exports and imports, and of American citizens and interests in all parts of the world imperatively requires a more efficient navy."

A corresponding increase of the marine corps is recommended. Naval schools are warmly urged, somewhat on the principle of those at Plymouth, England, and at Brest, France.

A Union Movement.
A meeting of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who favor the perpetuation of the Union was held in Washington, on the 19th ult., for the purpose of forming a great Union party. The following gentlemen were appointed a National Union Executive Committee:

Hon. J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
Hon. J. M. Harris, of Maryland.
Hon. Chas. M. Conrad, of Louisiana.
Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, of Tennessee.
Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee.
Hon. John H. Caldwell, of Georgia.
Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.
Hon. Geo. Briggs, of New York.
Hon. John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut.
Hon. E. R. Jewett, of New York.

This Committee has issued the following circular:

Rooms of the National Union Executive Central Committee,
375 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, Dec. 31st, 1859.

Sir: Members of the various political parties into which the American people are divided, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and others, from the various States of the Union, met in this city, on the 19th inst., for the purpose of organizing a National Union party, and of reporting to the appointment of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, as Chairman.

A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Committee, to consider and report on the expediency of a general convention, by which the entire conservative union vote of the country may be concentrated for the Presidential contest of 1860.

The resolution (offered by Mr. Harris, of Maryland) was adopted. That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chair, which shall be empowered to confer with the Executive Committees of the American and Whig parties, and such other persons as are favorable to the formation of a National Union party, on the basis of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; and to report some plan for the formation of such a movement to a subsequent meeting to be called by the Chair; and that the Chairman of this meeting shall be the Chairman of said Committee.

The Committee was constituted, in accordance with this resolution, of which you are already aware, and before adjournment, by resolution, vested therein, and it was constituted a National Union Executive Central Committee, with authority to increase its numbers and to fill vacancies.

At a meeting of this Committee, held on the 23d instant, a resolution was adopted, to the effect: That the Chairman be empowered, and requested, in conjunction with the Chairman of the National Whig and American Committees, to call a National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and if deemed expedient, to issue an address to the American people, suggesting the mode of electing delegates to said Convention, and setting forth the reasons which render the Union party movement indispensable to the perpetuity of this government.

A delegation from the National American Committee was present at this meeting, and fully concurred and agreed to co-operate in the plan of action proposed. A communication was, at the same time, received from the National Whig Committee, cordially seconding the programme for the new party, and approving of the proceedings had and proposed in respect to it.

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The Home, Pacific, Brazil, Mediterranean, East India and African squadrons are all described in detail, and several suggestions for their improvement are given, while the value of the present force is differently estimated. The world assigned to them is warmly dwelt upon.

Among the miscellaneous matters we notice that the department, on the 1st day of May last, made a conditional contract with the Chiqui Improvement Company, and Amador Thompson, subject to the ratification of Congress for the purpose of securing to the United States some very valuable privileges in the province of Chiqui. The rights and privileges are named, and the report added:

"For all these rights and privileges it is stipulated that the United States will pay to the said Amador W. Thompson, for himself and the Chiqui Improvement Company, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, provided Congress at its next session shall approve the contract and make the necessary appropriation therefor, otherwise the contract to be void."

Appropriations are asked for the improvement of navy-yards and other institutions connected with the navy.

For the support of the navy and marine corps, and all other objects under the control of the Navy Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, the estimates were \$13,803,212 77; for 1859, \$14,240,247 25; expenditures, \$13,870,684 44. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, the estimates were \$14,616,298 23; appropriations \$14,508,354 25; expenditures \$14,559,267 76.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates were \$13,500,370 80; appropriations \$10,464,793 55.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are \$11,244,845 63; that is to say, for the navy proper \$9,977,115 58; for the marine corps \$690,736 05; and for all other objects \$677,994.

Report of Secretary of War.
The Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, reports that while the authorized strength of the army is 18,165, the number in July last was only 17,498; and 11,000 of that number were alone available for service in the field. Small as it is, the force has been required to man about 130 permanent garrisons, posts and camps, scattered over an area of five hundred miles, and to maintain constantly it has been impossible to give ample security to citizens on our frontiers. In relation to the Indian depredations on our Southern and Mexican border, the Secretary hopes to make such alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition.

Measures have already been taken to subdue the Comanches and Kiowas, and give protection to the routes from Missouri and Arkansas to New Mexico. He recommends that provision be made for retiring disabled and infirm officers, and for the enlistment of frontier citizens for frontier service, for six months terms, the men to provide their own horses. He speaks favorably of the condition of the military academies, of the experiments in firing on the water, and of the use of camels for service in the interior. The whole cost of the army is put down at \$12,998,725 72, which he thinks may be considerably reduced. The condition of affairs in Utah is such that there is scarcely any necessity for increasing the military force in that Territory. The report concludes with a brief account of John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry.

The Secretary invites the special attention of Congress to the importance of arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, which was passed in 1808. Fifty-one years ago the sum of two hundred thousand dollars was fixed upon as a regular annual appropriation for the purposes referred to. At subsequent periods the older States furnished the arms, and the new States had arms then were necessary, and it was resolved to furnish to the States and Territories a proportionate increase over regular quotas.

With the growth of the country, however, in the number of the militia, the supply of arms has become limited, as is shown by frequent requisitions and urgent appeals to the department by new settlers, who not only need arms, but camp equipage and other facilities adapted to forest life and hardships.

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On the 30th instant, the Committee again met, when measures were discussed and agreed upon for rendering the formation of a

Union Party general and effective, by co-operating State organizations, and the formation of Union Clubs in wards of cities, and in towns and election districts throughout the country. A resolution was adopted, providing for the enlargement of the Committee, by members from each State not to exceed in number that of the Senators and Representatives therefrom in the Congress of the United States; and the desire of the Committee, as well with a view thereto, as with reference to other and general purposes, for a free correspondence with them from all parts of the country, was expressed.

The proceedings thus detailed disclose their object. The movement they indicate has been commenced in no spirit of presumption. The exigencies of the country seemed to require the formation of a new party, founded upon national and conservative principles. There is reason to believe that such is the conviction of a great and patriotic portion of our fellow-citizens, including very many members of the present dominant and contending parties, who have been made sensible of the dangerous and disturbing consequences likely to result from the further pursuit of their party controversies, and whom it is in the highest degree desirable to draw together into fraternal union and efficient political co-operation. In answer, therefore, to an apparent demand, the movement for a "Union Party" has been inaugurated. It is a "Union Party" in name, and in fact, and it is the highest degree desirable to draw together into fraternal union and efficient political co-operation. 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Edward Everett for President.
The Memphis Bulletin states, that an informal meeting was held, by a number of the citizens of that city, recently, for the purpose of bringing prominently before the popular mind the peculiar suitability of Hon. Edward Everett for next President of the United States. Resolutions to that effect were passed and published in a city journal.

Terrible Disaster.
On the 10th of January, about 5 o'clock in the evening, the wall of Pemberton Cotton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell, making a complete wreck of the building, and burying a large number of the operatives. Subsequently a fire broke out, consuming all the combustible matter of the wreck, as well as the dead and living under the mass, who had not been extricated. The mill worked 960 operatives, a portion of whom had gone to supper, leaving but 600 in the factory. The building was five stories high, 280 feet long, 70 feet wide, with a wing 45 feet square. The mill contained 2600 spindles.

The latest accounts say 115 persons are dead and missing, chiefly young girls, many of whom were the sole dependance of their families. 165 were wounded, the greater part of whom will survive.

Loss of property estimated at \$800,000. Insurance not stated.

Charlotte and Lincolnton Marble Yards.
WM. & R. TIDY,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble Mantels, Head Stones,
Slabs & Furniture Marble
of every Style and Quality.
They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,
which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.
Shop at Charlotte, N. C., corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square. Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.
August 26 '93

NOTICE.
I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House in Statesville, on Tuesday, February 2nd, at 10 o'clock, the following real estate, to-wit:
THIRTEEN SHARES W. N. C. R. R. STOCK. Also, a few articles remaining on hand from the late sale by Joseph A. Davidson's Executor.
At the same time and place, I will sell 12 shares W. N. C. R. R. Stock.
Terms made known on day of Sale.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Adm.
January 13 '94

BLACKSMITH SHOP.
THE BLACKSMITH is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmith line at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Smith, west of the Court House. I warrant the work to be well done and charges reasonable. Give me a call.
Y. S. DEAN.
January 13 '94

FOUND.
A sum of money, which the owner can obtain by describing the same, on application to this office.

More Wheat Wanted.
We wish to buy 5000 Bushels of good WHEAT for which we will pay the highest price in cash and furnish bags.
JAMISON, SIMONSON & CO.
January 13 '94

NOTICE.
HAVING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, we will conduct the business in the old stand, in the "Simonton House," where we are ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.
Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st of January and 1st July.
Repairing done on the shortest notice, for cash.
DUNLAP & GREEN.
January 13 '94

Notice.
I desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Long indulgence will not be given. I will sell my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.
January 13 '94

HOTEL TO RENT.
THE "SIMONSON HOTEL," in the Town of Statesville, N. C., will be rented privately on favorable terms. The House is
WELL FURNISHED,
and doing a good business. Possession can be obtained immediately.
This office a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the business.
R. F. & A. K. SIMONSON.
Jan 6 '94

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.
We offer for sale the Press, Types, Chases, column rules and all other materials that were used in publishing the "North Carolina Bulletin," at a low price. The establishment is sufficiently extensive to print a paper of medium size, and do Job work very well. Any person desiring to embark in the publishing business in an interior town, would do well to apply. E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.

STATESVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.
THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1894.
For Terms, &c., address the Principal, Statesville, N. C., Dec. 23, '93

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
(EXCEPT LIQUORS)
Flour, Produce,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
NEWBERN, N. C.
C. F. FISHER, J. F. FOARD, O. HOOKER.
January 13, '94

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,
NEWBERN, N. C.,
KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of
GROCERIES,
Liquors excepted, Lime, Cement, Land Plaster, Gunpowder, &c., &c.
They are expecting in a short time several carloads of
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Alum & Sack Salt West India Fruits, Hides, &c.,
in return for Shipments of Flour and other N. C. Produce, for which orders are solicited, and they will be filled on arrival of the vessels at the lowest market prices. They will receive in payment of Groceries or sell on Commission articles of Produce such as Flour, Dried Fruit, Beans, Peas, Cotton Yarn, &c.
Jan 13, '94

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
We take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as
GROCERIES, DRUGS, HARDWARE,
Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,
of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.
We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods. Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.
WATTS, WHITE & CO.
Statesville, Dec. 23, '93

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE
3250 Sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled & Jeffrey's & Dancy's Salt. Part to arrive.
100 Bags Rio, Laguyra, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 Barrels Clarified & Refined Sugars.
25 Hubs Fair to Choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 " Prime Retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 Casks Prime New Crop Rice.
15 Hubs strictly Choice Western BACON, Sides and Shoulders.
100 Bbls Extra New River Mules.
3000 Boxes SOAP and CANDLES.
100 Bbls Portland, New Orleans and refined SYRUPS.
100 Bbls Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime PORK.
450 Kegs Nails of a good brand.

ALSO.
Land in Barrels, Tobacco and Kegs, Matches, Mustard, Yeast, Potatoes, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Baggies, Rope &c., &c., &c.
Wholesale Buyers visiting this City will find it to their interest to call upon US.
Dec. 23, 1893.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
THE next Session will open on Wednesday, January 14th, 1894, the Subscriber in charge.

OLIN is in a quiet and religious community, and temptations to vice are exceedingly few. The School-rooms are very large and comfortable.
Miss S. E. PURVIS will assist in the Female Department and give instruction in Music. Other Assistants will be employed as the wants of the School demand.
Tuition in advance, in the Classes \$20 per Session, English \$6.50, \$10, and \$15, Music \$20, Book \$5.00, Board \$7.50 to \$8.00 per month.
A. H. MEERITT, A. M. Prin.
Olin, Iredeed Co., N. C. 3-54

United Baptist Institute,
TAYLORSVILLE, N. C.
THE NINTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the SECOND MONDAY (the 1st of January) 1894 and continue twenty-one weeks. For the next year, as during the last, the school will be under the charge of
Prof. H. T. BURKE, PRINCIPAL,
AND
Prof. W. R. GAULTNEY, ASSISTANT.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$10.00
English Grammar, Geography, &c., 12.00
Latin and Greek, 15.00
Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c., 15.00
Contingent Fee, 1.00
Board, exclusive of lights, may be obtained at \$3.50 or \$4.00 per session.
No deduction of tuition will be allowed unless in case of protracted sickness, nor for one or two weeks' absence at the beginning. In other cases students will be charged from the time of entrance.

Students can be prepared for any class in any College, and are permitted to select their own text-books, when catalogues differ.
In point of Health, Morality and Economy, Taylorsville possesses superior advantages, while the students have, at the same time the benefit of competent, laborious and experienced instructors.

N. A. POOL, Sec'y.
Taylorsville, Dec. 9, 1893.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.
AT THE ROWAN MILLS,
5,000 Bushels Good Wheat,
For which Salisbury Cash Prices will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.
O. G. FOARD,
Nov. 18, 1893, 49-47

WALLACE & ELIAS
Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

AT JENKINS' CORNER.
JUST RECEIVED
5 Hubs, W. I. Molasses
20 Sacks prime RIO COFFEE
6 do Java 3 do Laguyra
3 Hubs, New Orleans Sugar
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar
5 Bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar
10 Bbls. A. and C. Sugar
100 Sacks Salt
For sale cheap for cash or country produce.
J. F. MOORE,
Salisbury, June 24, 1893. 6m

THIRD VOLUME OF THE
Tredell Express.
THE "TREDDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanical execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent men, and therefore, citizens, who have eyes but read not, and whose information, perhaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb animals. If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant neighbors, to allow their example, the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the last existing and interesting session which will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "Express" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem upon, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a helping ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity,
John Danner & Malinda his wife, Samuel L. Kelly & Caroline his wife, Isey T. Whitaker by her guardian, William Gough, Plaintiff vs John Whitaker & Robert Whitaker.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants John Whitaker and Robert Whitaker, are not residents of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Tredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the County of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March next), and show cause if they have any which they may wish the Court should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office, Yadkinville, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1893; and in the 83d year of our Independence.
MILES M. COWLES, C & M E.
Dec 9, 1893. 1-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
YADKIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Equity,
Full Term, 1893.
THE Petition of Jonathan Long and wife Ruthy, of Sampson county, Georgia, vs. Sarah Chapman, of the county of Yadkin, & Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.
In this case, that Erasmus Hill, Leonard Hill, Joseph Hill, William Hill and Clem Hill, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Tredell Express, printed in Statesville, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity, at the next term to be held for the county of Yadkin, at the Court-House in Yadkinville, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in February next, (it being the 1st Monday in March), to show cause if they have any which they may wish the Court should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, Clerk & Master of said Court, at office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in August, 1893, and in the 83d year of our Independence.
MILES M. COWLES, C & M E.
Dec 9, 1893. 1-6w

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.
Seven Hundred and Forty Acres.

I WILL SELL AS EXECUTOR OF THE Will of Andrew Allison, dec'd., on Tuesday, the 17th January next, at the Court-House in Statesville, the

Plantation & Tract of land on which Andrew Allison, dec'd., formerly lived, in Iredeed county, on Fourth Creek; containing

Seven hundred and forty Acres, of which, about five hundred and fifty acres is woodland. This sale is worthy the attention of persons desirous of making investment in real estate; purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security on twelve months credit as to the balance from day of sale. This will be retained until the purchase money is paid, but possession will be given immediately.

Persons indebted to the estate will please call and settle. THOS. A. ALLISON, Statesville, Iredeed Co., N. C. Exr.
Salisbury Watchman will copy and forward account. Dec 9-54-45.

The Largest Lot of COOKING PARLOR and CHURCH STOVES.
Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, at our place in Salisbury, N. C. J. A. FAY & SONS, 44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-15

The Fredell Express.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

Go it while you're young.

'Tis pleasant, on a summer eve,
To join the social throng,
And laugh, ha! ha! our cares away,
And sing a merry song.
Youth cannot leave last, you know,
As many a hard hat sung:
Then laugh, ha! ha! your cares away,
And go it while you're young!
The world may scoff at boyhood's bliss,
And rail at ranting mirth;
If joy admits no outward sign,
Then what is pleasure worth?
The flowers of youth full soon will fade,
As many a hard hat sung:
Then laugh, ha! ha! your cares away,
And go it while you're young!
Old age will soon, with feeble step,
Come tottering o'er life's way,
And silver hair, and furrowed brow,
Will tell the heart's decay:
Then catch at pleasure as it flies,
Nor heed the bigot's tongue;
And laugh, ha! ha! your cares away,
And go it while you're young!

The Abolitionists Worth and Turner.

We learn from a friend that the abolitionist Daniel Worth, whose arrest we noticed in our last, was tried in Greensborough before Justices Hitt, Lindsay and Adams. The clearest and most abundant proof was produced, showing that he had wilfully and knowingly propagated abolition and incendiary sentiments. He failed to give the amount of bail required, and was committed to Greensborough jail, where he now is.
Worth is a native of Guilford, and had resided for some thirty years, before his return to this State some two years since, in Indiana. He professes to be a Minister of the Wesleyan persuasion of Methodists. He is a foot six inches in height, and weighs about 275 pounds. He is said to be a "man of sense and shrewdness, and calculated to do great mischief."
The jail is said to be well guarded at night. This is proper, and indeed necessary, for he has followers, who might, if the jail were not guarded, attempt to rescue him.
We learn that another abolitionist of the name of Turner—an old man—was arrested and tried in Greensborough on Tuesday last. It was proved that he had sold and circulated Helper's book. He gave bond in \$5,000 to appear and answer at the next term of the Superior Court of Guilford County.—Standard.

Reconcile with a Runaway Slave.

Mr. James Wallace, residing near Kelly's Cove, in the county of Bladen, had a violent rencontre with a runaway slave, some two or three weeks since, which resulted in the death of the latter. Mr. Wallace's statement is, that, while passing through a thick cane-brake on the side of the river, he came suddenly upon a negro, unknown to him, in the act of tying a hog belonging to Mr. James Allen, in whose employ he (Wallace) then was, ordered the negro to let go the hog, when the latter rose and, seizing a stick, struck him (Wallace) a severe blow on the arm and neck, Wallace fending off the blow. The negro then closed in on Wallace and cut his clothes in several places, his knife being too dull to inflict a serious wound. Mr. Wallace tried to shoot him, but the negro seized the muzzle of the gun, and held it off so that if discharged it would not strike him. Wallace fired one barrel and missed. He then got his knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth and struck the negro a severe blow in his side, which caused him to loose his hold, but still holding on to the muzzle of the gun. Wallace pulled the gun back until it got in a range with the negro's body, and fired, putting the whole contents into him. The negro fell and rolled over into the river. His body has not yet been recovered. Signs of the struggle were seen afterwards by several persons, such as the trampling down of the canes, and foot-prints of different sizes, and blood from the place of the rencontre to the river. This goes to corroborate Mr. Wallace's statement. —Wil. Herald.

Wintering Stock.

How to winter stock on a short supply of forage, seems just now an important question.
A gentleman had a pretty good pile of corn-stalks, well saved. His stock consisted of cows, and his team of horses, but he had little straw and less hay. He is a great believer in the virtues of corn-stalks, and thinks he knows how to feed them. The first thing he did was to buy a straw cutter and get it made. Then he fixed some tubs, by sawing good stout barrels in two, and made a good warm stable for his cattle.

The stalks were all cut, and more or less straw was cut with them. Each cow was allowed all she could eat three times a day, and the mess night and morning was fixed in this wise:—The cows at noon had a feed of dry cut stalks and straw, which they would eat pretty clean except the coarser bits. At about 3 o'clock, these were gathered into the tubs and enough more added to make the evening meal. To this was added two quarts of cornmeal and two quarts of bran, and hot water turned on, as much as would moisten the whole, and all well mixed. The morning meal was the same, being mixed over night or early in the morning. In this way, no stalks were wasted, the cows gave a good supply of milk, and increased in condition. It was some trouble, but the manure paid for that abundantly. On Long Island, where it is the custom for the farmers to sell their hay, they keep their horses mainly on cut stalks and ground feed, and their teams look well. We can winter four times as much stock on an acre of corn-stalks as upon the hay from an acre, and there is no profit in growing hay for stock upon land that will produce good corn. But the corn must be ground, and the stalks cut, and cooked with the meal.—P. in N. Y. Herald.

Advertisements.

Let your countenance be cheerful.

GROCERIES!!

12,000 lbs COFFEE,

7,000 Crushed,

Clarified, New Orleans &

Common Brown

SUGARS.

2500 Gallons

Molasses,

Including CUBA, PORTO RICO, ENG-

LISH ISLAND and NEW YORK

SYRUP. For Sale by

42 3m SPRAGUE BROS.

Salisbury, N. C.

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN

appointed Agent for the

Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine

INSURANCE COMPANY,

At Carolina City,

will receive applications for Insurance and

make surveys, in accordance with the terms

of said company. Risks taken upon the Mut-

ual or Special principle, at the option of the

insured. E. B. DRAKE, Agent.

Salisbury, July 29, 1859.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

To Sell or Buy!!

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Corn Meal

Flour, Oats, Peas, Eggs, Wheat, Rags,

&c. Also,

Brooms, Buckets,

Tubs, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Rice and Ginger;

ALMONDS, CANDY, RAISINS,

Mackerel, Mullet, Salmon,

Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Bed-Cords, Plow-

Lines, Shoe Blacking, Pins, Alum, Salt-Pe-

ter, &c., for sale cheap.

TERMS—CASH OR PRODUCE.

J. F. MOORE.

Salisbury, June 24, 1859.

HIDE, OIL,

AND

LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,

No. 31, S. Third street,

Between Market and Chestnut streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's

Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

All kinds of Leather in the rough

wanted, for which the highest market price

will be given in cash, or taken in exchange

for hides. Leather stored free of charge and

sold on commission. 18-ly

THE UNION,

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,

Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PUR-

chased the interest of his former partner

(Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call

the attention of the public to its convenience

for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business

or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the

principal avenue of trade, offers inducements

to those on business: while to those in search

of pleasure, the constantly passing and re-

passing railway cars, and those in close prox-

imity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere no-

nominal sum of half-price to all places of in-

terest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives

assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with

such character as will meet public appro-

bation, and would respectfully solicit North

Carolina patronage.

Best Terms \$1.50 per day.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.

August 19, 1859.

Iredell Express

Job Offices

Is the place to get all kinds of Print-

ing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST

WHEN YOU WANT IT.

Blankes

Of every description kept always

on hand, or printed to order.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

LIVERY STABLE,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

WE have obtained the extensive Stables

connected with the Simonton Tannery, and

the pleasure in informing Travelers and the

Public generally, that we are prepared to

hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be ac-

commodated at any time, and sent to any

part of the country.

We pride ourselves on keeping gentle and

fast horses. Our Provender is of the best

quality, and the quantity left to the appetite

of the animal.

All is under the management of the Pro-

prietors, and no fear need be entertained.

BRINGLE & DAVIDSON.

LAND FOR SALE.

MY TRACT OF LAND,

lying seven miles north

of Statesville, North Carolina,

and two miles from Ebenezer Academy

Containing 280 Acres,

is FOR SALE—about one half of which is

cleared and in cultivation. There are

on the place a large Dwelling House

and convenient out-houses, also a large

CHARD of choice Fruit. Any person wish-

ing to purchase will please apply to my

Agent, R. H. HILL, who is authorized to act

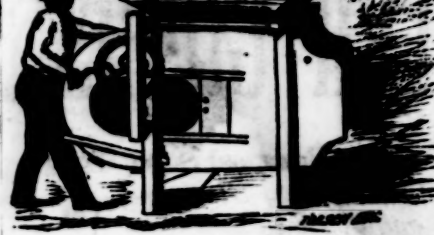
for me in the premises.

JOHN S. HALL.

Yalobusha Co., Miss. Sept 16/59 41-2m

SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS,

68 FIRST PREMIUMS!



J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

155 North High Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED

ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and

Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE IN-

formation of Farmers and the trade,

that our Fan is of the largest size—with six

large sieves and screens, made of the best

bright wire, on good strong frames. It is

made especially for the Southern market,

where all implements ought to be of the best

and strongest make. We do not hesitate for

a moment to say, that our Fan (considering

the make, the number and quality of sieves,

and the amount and quality of work it will

do in a given time) is from \$10 to \$15 cheaper

than any in the market. Our Fan is so

universally known that it is unnecessary for

us to say more than it has not been beaten

in a trial any time during the last eight years,

and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double

Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is

the only Fan in the market that will clean

these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is \$34.

Orders addressed to us will receive prompt

attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-

Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the

character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered

at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Ra-

leigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c.

Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD,

H. G. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.

Respectfully informs the Public that he has

opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with

dispatch for Monuments, Head-Stones,

Table Tops, and all kind of Work

in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED

ITALIAN

OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he

can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE

at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for

Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are

desirous of dealing in his line to call and see

specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge

for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in

the business, he will give his personal atten-

tion to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49lf

LECKIE & SON,

TIN

AND

SHEET

IRON

WARE.

Statesville, N. C.

WOULD most respectfully call upon a

generous public to sustain them in

their line of business, as they will find it to

their advantage to do so.

They will keep on hand all kinds of TIN

and SHEET-IRON WARE, and make to

order at the shortest notice. They have had

good success in Roofing and Gutting with

Tin, and would say to one and all, that they

are prepared, at the shortest notice, to do any

and all jobs of this kind, at home and at a

distance, on low terms.

STOVES.—They will be in receipt of a lot

of COOK, PARLOR and SHOP STOVES,

also other articles in the Household line, in

a short time.

They will sell very low for cash, or to punctual

dealers, all of their Wares, and, in all

cases warrant them to be made of the best

materials, and workmanship inferior to none.

Old Copper, Pewter, and Produce taken in

exchange for work. Give us a call and try us.

April 22, 1859. 20-ly

VALUABLE IMPROVED LAND

FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in the lower part of

Caldwell County, some three and a half

miles from the TOLL BRIDGE across the

Catawba River, near the Horse Ford and

about one mile from the Devil Shoals on said

River, near which the Western North Caro-

lina Railroad is located. The tract contains

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

and is improved with a

Large Framed Dwelling

and many OUT HOUSES, ORCHARDS, &c.

It is situated on Gun-Powder Creek, and is

rendered very valuable by its magnificent

WATER POWER.

It was formerly known as "BAIRD'S IRON

WORKS."

The property will be sold on the most ac-

commodating terms. Enquire of

E. B. DRAKE & SON,

Salisbury, N. C.

Sept. 16, 1859-41-2m

FIRE INSURANCE.